

stalks of *D. filiformis* var. *Tracyi* from Georgia, and in seedlings of *D. indica*, I failed to find leaves differing in form or in marginal tentacles from the adult. The tentacles of course were somewhat simpler, but the type was the same. *D. indica* is an oriental caulescent plant with very slender linear leaves.

In conclusion: my observations are to the effect that in all species the earliest foliage leaves are possessed of characteristic Droseraceous features. In this sense, these early leaves are like the adult foliage. Any recapitulation is within the limits of the genus. Cases of deficient organization, or malformation, are excluded.

Secondly, in seedling and adventive *D. intermedia*, in adventive *D. linearis*, in seedling and adventive *D. capensis*, I found reversion to a round blade, in adventive *D. filiformis*, to a spatulate form; and in most species an atavistic condition of the marginal tentacles appears in the youthful leaves.

Thirdly, adventives may differ even within the same species, according to food supply. But in the species studied by me seedlings and adventives from small portions of the adult, as fragments of leaves, flower stalks, and roots, were found to be essentially alike as regards leaf shape and as regards the character of the marginal tentacles.

NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

LOCAL FLORA NOTES— I

BY NORMAN TAYLOR

Under the above title it is proposed to bring before the members of the club problems that are in need of further elucidation. Being primarily problems of distribution they fall more within the province of the active members of the club as a whole than they do upon any one individual, whose precise knowledge of such data must necessarily be limited by the material at hand.

From results already tabulated it becomes increasingly certain that many species credited to all or part of the local flora range, either do not occur at all, or else, occur in such out-of-the-way and little-known localities that collections from them have failed

to find their way into herbaria where they may constitute a permanent record. The desirability of filling in such gaps before the encroachment of the cities destroys the opportunity for work of this character is apparent to all.

Members of the club or others interested are invited to send to the writer any stations for the plants to be discussed presently, that will throw light on the problems stated, and full acknowledgment for material thus submitted will be made. In order that the record of any station may be permanent it is essential that a specimen be placed in the club herbarium. Specimens thus deposited will always serve as a basis for a list of plant stations. They will also put at rest any doubts of subsequent workers who are at liberty to take on trust or not a printed list of plant stations, but are obliged to reckon with specimens actually collected from them. It also minimizes the often unavoidable errors in the determination of difficult or critical species. Only plants collected within the local flora range * are desired, and any notes made on distribution are understood to apply exclusively to this area.

The list follows :

PINACEAE

1. *Pinus resinosa* Ait. No specimens from the range. In Bull. Torrey Club 3 : 45, a station at Inwood, New York City, is recorded. Beyond this no stations are recorded so far as known, except Luzerne and Wayne counties, Pa. In the state herbarium at Albany there are specimens from Greene and Columbia counties. It has been impossible to verify the Inwood record, and the question arises Does it occur between this and the upper Hudson region? Also, if it is in Luzerne and Wayne counties in Pennsylvania, why not in Lackawanna and also in Delaware county, N. Y.? According to recent treatments it occurs throughout New York and the upper part of Pennsylvania.

* The local flora range as prescribed by the club's preliminary catalog of 1888 is as follows : All the state of Connecticut ; Long Island ; in New York, the counties bordering the Hudson valley, up to and including Columbia and Greene, also Sullivan and Delaware counties ; all the state of New Jersey ; and Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Bucks, Berks, Schuylkill, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Delaware, and Chester counties in Pennsylvania.

2. *Pinus pungens* Michx. f. There are no specimens from the range, the nearest being from Lancaster county, Pa. In Britton, Cat. Plants of N. J., 301, the following record is given: "Hunterdon Co., abundant one mile east of Sergeantsville." Reasoning from the general distribution given in recent works the tree should be found in the upper northwestern counties of New Jersey and southward through western Jersey and adjacent Pennsylvania. Has any one specimens from this territory?

3. *Pinus virginiana* Mill. Its New Jersey distribution is about as the books give it, but Miller & Young in Cat. Plants of Suffolk Co., L. I., credit the tree to that county. There are no Long Island specimens in the collections, and the question is whether it really grows there or whether it once grew there and has been eliminated, or whether the original identification was wrong. Some recent treatments credit the species to Long Island and others do not.

4. *Pinus Taeda* L. There is a single specimen from the range in the Columbia University herbarium marked simply "S. Jersey." It is not credited to the range in the Preliminary Catalog of the Club, in Britton Cat. of Plants of N. J., but in the Handbook of the Flora of Philadelphia and vicinity it is recorded from "Near Cape May." Does it occur north of the Cape May region? Specimens growing in the Botanical Garden have flourished several years, so on the score of temperature the upper pine barren country should not prove a barrier, and the plant may well occur north of Cape May.

5. *Larix Laricina* (Du Roi) Koch. Specimens in the collections bring this species down to Stockholm, Passaic Co., and Newton, Sussex Co., N. J. In the Cat. of Plants of New Jersey are the following more southerly stations: New Durham, Warren Co.; Closter, Bergen Co.; Budd's Lake, Morris Co.; Oxford Furnace, Great Meadows, and Green's Pond, Warren Co. Specimens are desired from any of these localities or to the south of them, so that its present southerly distribution in New Jersey may be determined.

6. *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. The most southerly station represented in the collection is the New York Botanical Garden.

There are numerous references to stations in New Jersey that are directly west of this or to the south of it, but no specimens from New Jersey are in the collections. How far south in New Jersey and adjacent Pennsylvania does the hemlock grow? General works credit the plant from Nova Scotia to (in the mountains) Alabama.

7. *Picea Mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P. Specimens in the collections show this growing only north of a line drawn from Litchfield, Conn., to Tannersville, Monroe Co., Pa. General works and numerous references in local floras seem to show that the tree grows south of this. How far south? Does it grow along the Palisades, or anywhere else in northern New Jersey?

8. *Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill. Specimens in the collections exclude this tree from the range except in the Catskills. General works and local floras credit it with a more southerly distribution, particularly in the mountains. How far down the Hudson Valley may it be found? Does it occur in the Pocono region? In New Jersey?

9. *Thuja occidentalis* L. West Point and the Highlands of the Hudson are the two most southerly localities represented in the herbaria. Most of the local floras and all the general works say that the plant grows at least in upper New Jersey. Has anyone specimens south of the above stations either in New Jersey or Pennsylvania?

SPARGANIACEAE

1. *Sparganium minimum* Fries. The only specimens of this plant in the collections are from Green Pond, N. J. The lately issued treatment in North American Flora gives Labrador to New Jersey, etc. Are any stations known for it in the Catskills, and is the plant localized at Green Pond, so far as the local flora range is concerned?

2. *Sparganium angustifolium* Michx. (*S. simplex angustifolium* of the manual). A line drawn from Canaan, Conn., to Green Pond, N. J., represents the southern limit of distribution as shown by the collections. The North American Flora treatment of the species gives the distribution thus: "Newfoundland to Connecti-

cut, Pennsylvania, etc." What Pennsylvania stations are known? How far south in New Jersey does the species come?

3. *Sparganium lucidum* Fernald & Eames. Specimens in herbaria from only two stations: Cypress Hills, L. I., and Southington, Conn. Any extension of the range is desirable. North American Flora says Massachusetts to New York, etc.

ZANNICHELLIACEAE

1. *Ruppia maritima* L. All the specimens in the collections come from maritime or sub-maritime localities. Is it known up the Hudson, Connecticut, Delaware, or Raritan rivers? If so how far up (accompanied with notes on the freshness or brackishness of the water, rise and fall in the tide)?

2. *Potamogeton Oakesianus* Robb. The only stations represented in herbaria are Wading River and Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.; and Stephen's Creek, Atlantic Co., N. J. North American Flora gives the range of this as Maine to New Jersey, etc. An extension of the local range up the Hudson Valley and in northern New Jersey is desirable.

3. *Potamogeton natans* L. This species is not known south of Budd's Lake, N. J., and it may not be found much south of this. Recent studies have shown that *P. natans* is not the widely dispersed plant it was once thought to be. Has any one a record of its occurrence in southern New Jersey and adjacent Pennsylvania? Does it grow on Long Island?

4. *Potamogeton lateralis* Morong. Within the range of the club the only specimen is from Salisbury, Conn. It should be found in other places, although no record exists, so far as known, of other stations for the plant. Has anyone seen it elsewhere?

5. *Potamogeton augustifolius* Berch. & Presl. No specimens are in the collections from south of a line drawn from Philipsburg, N. J., to Rockland Lake, N. Y. The range given in North American Flora shows that the plant is found as far south as Florida. It should turn up in several localities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

6. *Potamogeton Robbinsii* Oakes. The only specimen is from Park River, Hartford, Conn. With a general range from Maine

to Pennsylvania it seems unlikely that this is the localized plant our collections would seem to indicate. Has any one seen it in northern New Jersey?

7. *Potamogeton confervoides* Reich. North American Flora gives the range for this species as New England to New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The only specimen in the collection was taken from Forked River, N. J. Are there no intermediate stations?

8. *Potamogeton crispus* L. In North American Flora the range includes the legend, "Obviously introduced from the Old World." This was based on the fact that all the specimens at hand come from near some city. Years ago this plant was thought to be indigenous to America. Has anyone seen plants in waters remote from civilization where the chances of its introduction are negligible?

9. *Potamogeton lucens* L. Specimens show that this plant thrives all along the Atlantic seaboard, except that within our range the specimens restrict it to Connecticut. This restriction is undoubtedly false, but there are no visible proofs to the contrary.

10. *Potamogeton Vaseyi* Robb. In North American Flora this plant is stated to grow from Maine to southern New York, etc. The only specimen we have is from Greenwood Lake. Is it found in the other lakes of upper New Jersey? In Rockland Lake or the Hudson?

11. *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. Of all the pond weeds this species has been found nearest to salt water. It grows near Piermont on the Hudson, where there is a rise in the tide of $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 feet. Has it ever been found well within the influence of salt water? The water at Piermont is almost fresh.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

SHORTER NOTES

FASCIATION IN THE JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. — Six examples of fasciation were found this fall in the Japan or Chinese honeysuckle, *Lonicera Japonica*, Thunb. The number of cases seen would indicate that fasciation is not unusual in this species; but